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**REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION**



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(Note) To F. M. Terrall:- These notes may be of interest--probably giving the history of our ancestors way back although I have not been able to trace our line back farther than John Terrell, British soldier, who came over during the American Revolution from England. He was our great-great grandfather.

(Signed) Clyde B. Terrall

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

on the

TYRRELL AND TERRELL

FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

and its

ENGLISH AND NORMAN PROGENITORS

EDWIN H. TERRELL

...

TO THE MEMORY OF
MY BROTHER,

GENERAL CHARLES MILTON TERRELL
U. S. Army

Who Took An Absorbing Interest in The Ancient
History of His Family, This Little
Pamphlet is Affectionately
Dedicated

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 1907

THE ANCIENT HERALDIC ARMS AND CREST
OF THE TYRRELLS

1593310

ARMS: Argent, within a bordure engrailed,
gules, two chevrons, azure.

CREST: A peacock's tail issuing from the
mouth of a boar's head, coupé,
erect.

SUPPORTERS: Two tigers, regardant.

MOTTO: Sans Crainte. (Without fear.)

DATA PROCURED BY EDWIN H. TERRELL OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, WHEN IN LONDON
DURING THE SUMMER OF 1906, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE
TERRELL FAMILY IN ENGLAND AND OF ITS NORMAN PROGENITORS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Terrell spent about a week in investigating a number of authorities which he found in the British Museum library, and he made careful notes from several of the most important books he there found relative to the Terrell family, and especially relating to the family of Tyrrell de Poix in Normandy, from which the Tyrrells, Terrells, Tirrells, Torrills, and all the English stock of this name have come, and from which the American branches have sprung. There were a great many books he found existing in that library on the subject of the genealogy of the Terrell family; however, he did not have time to examine but a few of them.

The most interesting book found at the British Museum on this subject was a very large book published in the French language, called in French, "Histoire Genealogique et Heraldique de la Maison des Tyrell, Sires, puis Princes de Poix, et des Familles de Moyencourt et de Poix." From this book Mr. Terrell made careful translations and notes. The author was M. Cuvillier-Morel-D'Acy a distinguished archivist and genealogist of France. The book was published at Paris by the author at 40 Rue Madame, January April 1869.

The author states that the data for this elaborate history of the distinguished family of Tyrrell de Poix, came from manuscripts preserved for many centuries in the Moyencourt family, which was related to the Tyrrell family through descent and intermarriages. The author proceeds to describe the location of Poix, as being situated twenty-six kilometers southwest of Amiens and one hundred and sixteen kilometers north of Paris, on the railroad line from Paris to Calais, and on the line from Amiens to Rouen. (The name of the village of Poix is pronounced "Po-ah"; not "Poy," not "Poyicks" F.H.T.) He gives a sketch of the coat of arms of the family of Tyrrell de Poix. Its heraldic description is as follows: "Of red, with a silver band, together with six crosses recrossed and pointed in gold, posed three and three." Referring to the coat of arms the author says: "It is in this manner that this coat of arms is represented painted in the historic museum at Versailles, in the third Hall of the Crusades."

The author says: The ancient House of the Tyrrells came from Normandy, and was an issue of the first Dukes of Normandy, and very old and distinguished. In the charter of the primal church of Rouen, (in 1030) Walter Tyrel is mentioned, and is there stated to be a wealthy nobleman, and a close kinsman of Robert, Duke of Normandy. (Remark by E. H. Terrell:--The English name of Walter is spelled in French, Gauthier; the Robert, Duke of Normandy here mentioned, is the one familiarly known as Robert the Magnificent, and sometimes as Robert the Devil, fifth Duke of Normandy, who was the father of William the Conqueror. Walter Tyrrell was probably descended, through his maternal line, from William Longsword, the second Duke, or from Richard the Fearless, the third Duke of Normandy, as the family was "an issue of the first Dukes.")

The House of Tyrell is not less distinguished in Picardy than in Normandy, where the name was already known from the beginning of the eleventh century. Its members made themselves distinguished for their rich seigneuriales possessions, and their high position in this province, and in the neighboring provinces of France. They were possessed with many fiefs. They were Lords and Princes de Poix, de Brinen, Conty, Fremontiers, Morenil, de Ribecourt. They were Vicomtes d' Equennes et de St-Maxent; Barons d' Angles et de Prunget

and Lords of Ninety-four towns in Picardy, Brittainy, Berry, Poitou, Touraine, Valois, Vermandois, etc. The first member of the family to bear the title of Prince de Poix, was Hugues. (in English, High), who was a descendant of the first Sir Walter, and who will be hereafter spoken of. The Hugh Tyrrell who established the Tyrrell family in England, was the second son of Hugh Tyrrell the Second, Prince de Poix. The family in Picardy, in the male line, died out in 1417, and all its possessions and titles passed from those of that name to the illustrious House of the Moyencourt, through a female member of the Tyrrell family, who had married a Moyencourt. When that family ceased to exist in the direct male line in 1510, the titles and possessions passed into the great family of de Crocy, also descendants through marriage of the Tyrrells. The book gives the direct descent of the possessions and titles as follows:

House of the Tyrrells, 1030-1417;
House of the Moyencourt and Soissons-Moreuil families 1417-1510;
House of de Crocy, 1510-1574;
House of Blanchefort-Crocy, 1574-1687;
House de la Tremoille, 1687-1717;
House de Rouille, 1718-1729;
House de Noailles, 1729--

Many of the landed possessions in France of the old family of Tyrrell de Poix, and such of its titles as have not become extinct, are now held (1869) by Francois Napoleon de Noailles, Duc de Mouchy and Prince de Poix, a lineal descendant of the old Norman-Picardian family.

The first member of the family of Tyrrell de Poix mentioned in mediaeval history is Sir Walter Tyrrel, the close kinsman of Robert, Duke of Normandy. In speaking of him, the author of the books says that the surname Tyrrel is spelled in many different ways, but means the same family. It is sometime spelled Tyrel, then again Tyrrell, then Tyrell, Terral, etc. This first Sir Walter was a native of Normandy, and the trunk or stem of His House (in French, tige). He was lord of Poix, and was the possessor of the lands of Bussy, Croixrault, Equennes, Famechon, Fremontiers, Moyencourt, etc. His descendants in England are represented by the well-known County family of Tyrell, Tyrrell, Terrall, Tirrell, established in Essex county by his descendant Hugh Tyrrell, who went from Picardy to Essex County, England, in about the year 1199 or 1200, and established himself upon the lands granted to Sir Walter Tyrrell 1, by William the Conqueror, after the conquest of England.

Sir Walter Tyrrell 1 is represented now in France in descent by two principal branches. First, the Moyencourt family, and second, the Mouchy de Poix family. The family of Tyrrell de Poix figured prominently in the Crusades; they held high positions at the court of the kings of France in early days; produced a Grand Admiral of France, who was killed on the French side at the battle of Agincourt; were governors of cities; and filled many other positions in the military and civil history of the north of France.

Gauthier Tyrrell 1 accompanied William the Conqueror to the conquest of England. Being a close kinsman, or cousin as the book calls it, of Duke William of Normandy, he asked to have the honor of leading the center column in the first assault upon the English lines; he was accorded this honorable post, and with his large and well trained band of retainers from Poix (Poitiers) he made the assault on the English center at the great battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. The name of Tyrrell is mentioned in the "Cartulaire de St. Martin de la Bataille", which was a list of the distinguished noblemen who took part in the battle of Hastings. See list published

by Andre Duchesne for the name of Gauthier Tyrrell. See also his name on the walls of the Church of Dives, at the little port of Normandy, put there in 1861 by one of the antiquarian societies of France. (Note by E. H. Terrell: William's army assembled for the Conquest at the little port of Dives.)

In 1046, Walter Tyrrell 1 with Alix, his wife, built the Chateau de Poix et de Moyencourt, and also the fortress of Famechon and became one of the most powerful lords of the country, and the stem (tige) of one of the most illustrious Houses that ever existed in Picardy. He married twice, first Olga; and second Alix, Dame de Pre-montiers, the only daughter of Richard, Lord (Siegneur) de Pre-montiers. He had two children by the last marriage, Sir Walter Tyrrell 11. and Osment.

Sir Walter Tyrrell 11. is the member of the family who it is said, accidentally killed King William Rufus of England, while hunting with him in New Forest. His name appears in several documents in Picardy as the son of Sir Walter Tyrrell 1. Sir Walter 1, died in 1068, and he was succeeded in his titles and possessions by Walter 11. Walter 11, died in 1110. He had He had accidentally killed the King, according to most histories, August 2, 1100. The full account of the manner of the death of King William Rufus will be found on examination to be full of interesting details. Sir Walter Tyrrell 11 married, by order of William the Conqueror, his cousin, King of England, Adelice Giffard, who was of the illustrious House of Giffard in Normandy and England, and was the daughter of Richard Giffard, a (brother of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham) one of the Lords of the Court of the King of England, and of his wife Mathilde de Mortemer, daughter of Gauthier de Mortemer in Normandy.

Sir Walter Tyrrell 11. died in 1110, and left as children of himself and Adelice, his wife, first, Gauthier Tyrrell 111; second, Baudoin, (English, Baldwin) who accompanied his father to the Crusades; and third, Robert, Seigneur de Bergicourt, who died in 1133 in the Holy Land while on one of the Crusades. Sir Walter Tyrrell 111. bore all the titles of his father and grandfather, Lord de Poix, Viconte d' Equennes, Baron de Ribecourt, etc. He was a rich and powerful nobleman, owning vast possessions in Normandy, Picardy, Ponthieu, etc. He founded the Church of St. Denis de Poix, with the consent of his wife, and his son Hugues, conforming thus to the pious wishes of his father. In 1118 he gave a donation for the support of this Church, to be obtained out of a portion of his "rents from some of his lands in Langham, England." "in Anglia duas marcas argenti de decimae Lavingham." The author remarks on this donation: "One sees by this that the Tyrrels, at that time, possessed lands in England, and that Walter 1. had received his share of the spoils from the Conquest."

Sir Walter Tyrrell 111. founded the Monastery of St. Pierre de Selincourt and the Abbey of St. Lams. This Monastery and Abbey were pronounced to be the most beautiful in all Picardy, next after the great Cathedral at Amiens, and they constituted the sepulchre of the Tyrrels. They were owned for a number of years by the family of Gidson de Forceville, of Amiens, but they have been in ruins since the Revolution of 1793.

Sir Walter Tyrrell 111. died in 1145. He married first, Isabelle d' Heilly, who died in 1120, and who was the daughter of Foulques d' Heilly; second, Adeline de Ribecourt, who died in 1126; and third, Side de Selincourt. There were no children by the third marriage, but there were three children from the first two marriages; first, Hugues Tyrrell 1.; second, Jouluques; third, Baudoin. Baudoin had four sons, who in 1190 accompanied their cousin, Hugues Tyrrell 11, the great soldier, to the Crusades, where two of them

perished at the Acre.

Hugues Tyrrell 1., son of Walter 111., inherited the lands and titles of his father, and was Lord of Poix, Viconte d' Equennes, etc. and qualified as Prince de Poix in 1153, 1155 and 1159. "Hugo Tyrrello, milito, principis et domini de Poix, abbas viccio." Hugh confirmed the grants of his father to the said churches as above mentioned. He made one of the Crusades. He made his will in 1158, and he died in 1159. Hugues Tyrrell 1. married Ade d' Amale, the daughter of the Comte d' Amale. Their children were Gauthier Tyrrell 4., who died in 1171 without children, and was succeeded by his brother Hugues Tyrrell 11. Sir Hugues Tyrrell 11. was a great soldier, and distinguished himself in the Crusades. In the Hall of the Crusades at Versailles, in folio 24, number 125, is an article on Hugues Tyrrell, Lord de Poix. His coat of arms is in the third Hall of the Crusades. They are spread upon the beam which is above the picture representing the "Raising of the Siege at Rhodes," August 17, 1480. The escutcheon bears the date of 1147, and is under the name of Hugues Tyrrell, Lord de Poix. Hugues Tyrrell 1. had the following additional children: "A second Gauthier, who died early in life; Adam, who was the founder of the Loyencourt family; fifth, Ade; sixth, Alix; seventh, Meline."

As above stated, Hugues Tyrrell 11. was a great soldier, and went to the Crusades in 1190, accompanied by four cousins, two of whom perished at the Siege of Acre in 1191. Hugues Tyrrell 11 died in 1199, and was buried in the Abbey St. Pierre Selincourt. He had married, first, in 1161, Isabelle de Wignacourt, who was of an illustrious House of Picardy; and secondly in 1173, Maria de Genarvont, who was also of distinguished blood. He left two children: first, Gauthier Tyrrell 5., and secondly, Hugues Tyrrell. The older son Walter, inherited as usual under law of primogeniture, all the titles and possessions in France of his father. Hugues, (Hugh) the second son, about the year 1200 passed over into England, where he established himself on the lands of the family in Essex county, and formed a branch of the Norman and Picardian family, from which there exist today in England different groups of descendants. See "L'Annuaire de la Noblesse d' Angleterre, annee, 1852." From this branch was descended Sir James Tyrrell, English historian, born in London about 1642, died in 1718. (This was the son of Sir Timothy Tyrrell 11. of Oakley, E.H.T.) One owes to him great and scholarly researches into the history of the House of Tyrrell de Poix from which are also descended the House of Moyencourt in Picardy, and the House of Mouchy de Poix in Poitou.

The family of Tyrrell de Poix finally became extinguished in Picardy, after Hugh had gone to England. The older brother of Hugh Tyrrell was Sir Walter Tyrrell 5, who succeeded to the vast possession and the many titles in Picardy of his father Hugues Tyrrell 11., Prince de Poix, Viconte d' Equenne, Baron de Ribecourt, etc. Sir Walter Tyrrell 5 died in Picardy in 1228, and was succeeded in the titles and possessions by his oldest son, Hugues Tyrrell 111., who was killed in battle in 1272. He was succeeded by Sir Guillaume (William) Tyrrell 1., who died in 1302. Sir William 1. was succeeded by his oldest son, Sir William 11., who died in 1323. The oldest son of Sir William 11., Sir Jean 1. (John), succeeded to the titles and possessions and was killed at the battle of Crecy on the French side in 1346. He was succeeded by his son, Jean 11., who died in 1361. He was succeeded by Jean 111., who died in 1381. He was succeeded by Jean 4., who was killed in battle in 1402. He was succeeded by his son Jean 5., who was Grand Admiral of France, and who, with his relative, Reques Tyrrell de Poix, was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. These deaths in this great battle left,

as the sole male heir of the titles and possessions in France of the family of Tyrrell de Poix, a boy twelve years old, Philippe, son of Jean 5, who died two years later in 1417, thus extinguishing the male line of the oldest branch of the family in France. The titles and possessions then went, through the preceding marriage of Marguerite Tyrrell de Poix to Thibaut Soissons, into the distinguished family of Moyencourt Soissons-Morani, as hereinbefore stated. Cardinal Richelieu was descended, through the Moyencourt family, from the old Norman house of Tyrrell de Poix.

Mr. Edwin H. Terrell, who has translated the foregoing notes from M. Cuvillier's history of the family, makes the following further remarks on the subject of the origin of the Terrell family:

"While I was living at Brussels, as the American Envoy to Belgium, my brother, General Charles L. Terrell, of the United States Army, now deceased, prepared a little pamphlet which he published, called, 'The Genealogy of the Terrell Family.' In as much as this little pamphlet, prepared by him, has had a rather wide circulation among members of the family, and as it contained several very important errors which he, from hasty examination of what few authorities he had, unwittingly injected into the pamphlet, I desire to correct them at this time.

Upon my return from my mission abroad, in 1893, I called his attention to the fact that, on the first page of his pamphlet, he had made the statement that Sir Walter Tyrrell I. was a son of Fulk, the Dean of Evreux and Oriolde, his wife, and that this was a grave error. I think he had seen the statement in some English history probably Freeman's "William Rufus," which had described the killing of the King by Sir Walter Tyrrell II. The old French book in the British Museum hereinbefore referred to shows, however, that this statement could not possibly be true. Sir Walter Tyrrell was an issue of the House of Normandy, and was a prominent and wealthy nobleman in Picardy at the same time, if not before, that the Dean of Evreux was occupying his ecclesiastical position. Moreover, in the second volume of the History of Normandy, written in 1143 by Ordericus Vitalis, on page 185, in the edition published by Bohn in 1854, there appears the following statement as a foot note to a reference to Fulk, the Dean of Evreux, after giving an account of his marriage, and the names of his children, and mentioning that one of them was named Walter Tirrel. "This person must not be confounded with Walter Tyrrell, Second Lord of Poix, who is supposed to have been the unintentional cause of the death of King William Rufus." Nowhere does it appear in Ordericus' History that Fulk, the Dean of Evreux, was in any way whatever connected with the House of Normandy, or with Sir Walter Tyrrell, Lord of Poix. Fulk's son, Walter Tirrel, was of no special importance in the History of Normandy. Moreover, in the third volume of Ordericus' History of Normandy, on page 263, where he gives an account of the death of William Rufus, King of England, he gives quite a careful statement as to who Sir Walter Tyrrell was, and describes him as "the King's friend, a high extraction, among the nobles and a great soldier; he was, therefore, admitted to familiar intimacy with the King, and became his constant companion." Moreover, on page 264, same volume, Ordericus makes reference also to Sir Walter Tyrrell, third of that name, as having founded the Abbey of Selincourt (as I have described in my notes from the old French book in the British Museum). Orderic also in a foot note on page 264, volume 3, speaks of Hugh Tyrrell I., son of Walter Tyrrell III., who went on a Crusade to the Holy Land.

In view of all these facts, the statement in my brother's pamphlet that Sir Walter Tyrrell, and the family of Tyrrell, were descended from Jean Fulk, or the House of Anjou, is an error, which I wish to correct as absolutely unfounded.

Another error may here be noted, which is found in Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies," on page 536, and which has been repeated in my brother's pamphlet, as well as in a pamphlet published in England by Peter G. Laurie, called "The Tyrrells of Heron," which latter pamphlet will be hereinafter referred to. The error I speak of is in mentioning that Sir Walter Tyrrell 1., who held lands in Essex county, granted him by William the Conqueror, was the first of our family to live in England; and secondly, that he was succeeded in direct line by, first, his son, Sir Henry Tyrrell; and the latter by Sir Richard; and he by Sir Edward; and he by Sir Geoffrey; and he by Sir Lionel, etc., down to Sir Edearl.

Now in point of fact, Sir Walter Tyrrell 1. never lived in England at all. True enough, as I have shown in the former part of these notes, he took part in the Conquest under William the Conqueror, and received a large grant of lands in Essex county; but he never lived in England, preferring, as did his son, grandson and great grandson, and many other Norman-English noblemen of that day, to live in his Chateau in Ficardy, where he had large possessions, and where he was already a titled nobleman of vast power and influence. He died in Ficardy in 1068, and not long after the battle of Hastings. His son, Sir Walter II., the one who is charged with the death of William Rufus, although a frequent visitor at the English Court, nevertheless lived in one of his Chateaux in Ficardy down to the time of his death. Sir Walter Tyrrell III. remained also in Ficardy on his vast estates, although still owning the large possessions of the family in Essex county, England. The son of Walter Tyrrell III. Hugh who was the first member of the family to qualify as prince de Poix, died in Ficardy in 1159. His oldest son, Sir Walter Tyrrell IV. died shortly after succeeding his father, without children, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Hugh Tyrrell I.; who was also named Hugh, who crossed over to England in about the year 1200 and settled upon the family estates in Essex county. Undoubtedly the Sir Hugh Tyrrell, mentioned on page 536 of Burke's book above referred to as living in the time of Edward III., and as being Governor of Carisbrooke Castle, was a lineal descendant, probably a great grandson, of the Hugh, who was the first ancestor in England. The Christian name, Hugh, which is also found in connection with so many of the early English-Irish branches of the family, evidently shows that the origin of that branch also dates back to this first ancestor Hugh, who came from Ficardy, as we know that the first English Tyrrells established "within the pale" in Ireland, went there from Essex county early in the times of the Plantagenet kings.

There is another error which I have frequently seen in statements as to the prominent members of the Tyrrell family in early days, and that is, that the Chevalier Savari du Terrail, the Knight "sans peur et sans reproche," was a distinguished member of our family. The statement is not true. The surname Terrail, is not at all the same name as the surname Tyrrell, nor is it pronounced in anything like the same manner. The name Terrail, in French, means "pottery works," and is pronounced in French, as nearly as I can express it in English, "Ter-rye." This family was a Burgundian family from the eastern border of France, and the gallant Chevalier was born in the province of Burgundy known as Dauphine, and his family became entirely extinct shortly after his death. The family had no connection whatever with the Tyrrell de Poix family of Normandy and Ficardy.

In my further investigations in the British Museum, I came across an interesting pamphlet, published by Mr. Peter G. Laurie, called "The Tyrrells of Heron, in the parish of East Horndon." I found this to be an exceedingly interesting account of the old County family of the Tyrrells, which was settled in Essex county for over five hundred years. These were the descendants of Hugh Tyrrell, the first ancestor in England, and their Manor House, located near East Horndon, was occupied by the family for over five hundred years, until that particular branch died out. The name of Heron became attached to the family name of Tyrrell through the marriage, early in the fourteenth century, of Sir James Tyrrell, the son of Sir Hugh Tyrrell, who was Governor of Carisbrooke Castle above referred to, with Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir William Heron, Knight of Heron. All of Tyrrells in Essex county, as well as the various branches settled in Suffolk, Oxford and Buckinghamshire, and probably also the English-Irish branches, are descended from this Sir James Tyrrell and Margaret Heron. The pamphlet, however, referred more especially to that main branch of the family that had remained permanently located on the original lands granted to Sir Walter Tyrrell 1. I read the pamphlet with great interest, and opened up a correspondence from London with the author, Mr. Laurie, who lives in London, but who was temporarily occupying his beautiful country seat near East Horndon in Essex county, known as "Heroncourt, Herongate, near Brentwood, Essex." Mr. Laurie's London address at present is 47 Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park N., London. I informed Mr. Laurie that I had read his pamphlet with great interest, and that I was anxious to visit that place near his country seat, where the old Tyrrell Manor House, known as Heron Hall, had been located, and near which was the old Tyrrell Chapel, in which were buried many members of the family back to the thirteenth century. Mr. Laurie kindly put himself at my service, and offered to accompany Mrs. Terrell and myself, when we should visit the locality and show us the spots of interest, inviting us afterwards, most courteously, to take tea under the shades of his beautiful oaks, where we would have an opportunity of meeting the members of his family. In the latter part of August, 1906, Mrs. Terrell and I went down to the little station of Brentwood, on the main line of the Great Eastern railway, about 20 miles north-east of London. Driving out to Mr. Laurie's home, we met the courteous and scholarly gentleman, who rode with us on our visit to Tyrrell Chapel, located about a mile from his country place. East Horndon is a village and parish on the road from Brentwood to Grasett, and is about three miles south from Brentwood railway station, and about twenty-two miles from London. The little church we went to visit, is called the Church of All Saints, and is an edifice of red brick, erected about the time of Henry 5, and consists of a chancel and a large aisle on the south called the Tyrrell Chapel, and a smaller chapel on the north, a nave, transepts, south porch and a massive but somewhat stunted tower at the west end containing four bells, the lower stage of which is used as a vestry. In the chancel floor is an interesting slab with inscription: to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, son and heir of Sir John Tyrrell, Knight, and after his wife, dated 1533. There are also monuments in the north and south chapels to other members of the family buried in the vaults below at different periods, among others, Sir John Tyrrell, died 1675, and Dame Martha, his wife, died 1670. The chancel referred to is enriched with handsomely carved bosses. Against the south transept there is an altar tomb, said to be a memorial of the burial here of the heart of Queen Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded May 19, 1536. The chapel on the north side is called the Marney Chapel; the name, Marney, came from the marriage, in the early part of the sixteenth century, of Sir James Tyrrell of Heron to Anne, daughter of Sir William Marney, Knight, of Essex. High upon the wall of the old church was fastened an ancient helmet, said to be part of the armor of old Sir John Tyrrell, who fought at the battle of Agincourt, under Henry 5 in 1415. The helmet has been placed in the church for many hundred years. Fastened to the top of the helmet, in bronze, was the crest of the Tyrrell family, the bear's head with the peacock's tail issuing from the mouth, towering above the helmet six or eight inches; as one might say, like the plume of Henry of Navarre. The

helmet was battered here and there with dents received by the courageous old Knight in battle. Also nailed up along side the helmet were the bronze jointed gauntlets of the old mediaeval hero. These relics of the church are carefully guarded, and are held very sacred. In the vaults under the chapel, were buried Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron, 1476; Sir John Tyrrell, who distinguished himself in the civil wars in the time of Cromwell, on the side of the King; Sir Charles; Sir Edward; and other members of the family. There was also a highly prized alabaster slab tablet to the memory of Lady Alice Tyrrell, upon which were outlined her figure and face, placed in the Church in 1422, seventy years before America was discovered. This was Lady Alice, daughter of Sir William Coggeshall, and wife of Sir John Tyrrell, of Agincourt fame. The mother of this Lady Alice Tyrrell, was Antioch, who was the daughter of the famous English soldier, Sir John Hawkwood, Knight of Essex, who for many years, during the wars between the Guelphs and Ghibellines in Italy, was the commanding general of the armies of Florence. A magnificent portrait of him hangs up now in the Duomo or Cathedral at Florence, Italy. The little church at East Norndon, is now undergoing restoration, and all of these relics are most carefully preserved. The living of this Church is a rectory, netting a yearly value of £147, with thirty-three acres Glebe land and a residence, held since 1894 by the Reverend Sidney Charles Donovan, M.A., Oxford University. A rectory house was built in 1877 at the village of Herongate. The village is about three-fourths of a mile north of the church. About a mile from the old chapel and about one-fourth of a mile from the village of Herongate, is the site of the old Manor House of Heron Hall, the home of the Tyrrells of Heron for over five hundred years. Heron Hall was built in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. It was an imposing edifice, constructed of brick, with a large central quadrangular court, and an extensive terrace on the east side, entirely surrounded by a moat. At each of the four corners stood massive round towers. The old building was destroyed about one hundred years ago or more, and no trace of it can now be seen; but the old moat, which surrounded the Hall, is still in existence and contains water; a small portion of the old garden wall is also still to be seen. The Hall was located on a noble site, commanding a view of twenty miles of the valley of the Thames, and hills of Kent. The plan of old Heron Hall, as it formerly existed, made in 1788, may be seen at the residence of Mr. Laurie, known as Heroncourt, adjacent to the village of Herongate. I called Mr. Laurie's attention to the fact, as I have before stated in these notes, that his pamphlet in stating that Sir Walter Tyrrell, was the first of the Tyrrells to locate in England, was in error, and that the statement which he had probably taken from Burke, giving Sir Walter's descendants as Sir Henry, Sir Richard, etc. down to Sir Edward, was also erroneous as shown by the more accurate old French history, which I found in the British Museum. Mr. Laurie's pamphlet refers more particularly to that branch of the Tyrrells of Heron, which remained located at the old home of the family, and which branch died out in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when its last member, the Countess of Arran, died.

During this same month of August, 1906, I visited the old University town of Oxford, and in looking over the Alumni registers of that University I found that Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Oakley in Bucks, as well as his son, Sir Timothy II., were both graduates of the University of Oxford. These members of the family are referred to in Evelyn's Diary as living in a beautiful country seat near Oxford, called Chotover, (from the French, Chateau Vert). The name of this Sir Timothy Tyrrell, will be found in Burke's book above referred to in these notes, on page 525 in a foot note. It has been stated by some of the Virginia Terralls, and in my brother's pamphlet, that our first ancestor in Virginia was a descendant of this Sir Timothy Tyrrell, of Oakley, but this is not clearly established to my mind. I am rather inclined to think that our first Virginia ancestor came by way of the West Indies to Virginia, from one of the branches in Essex county. On this subject, as to the particular branch of Tyrrells of Heron,

from which our first Virginia ancestor came, I expect to pursue still further investigations, and I firmly believe that, if I again have an opportunity of making some researches in the British Museum Library, and in the neighborhood of the old home of the family in Essex county, I will be able to prove this to be the fact.

I wish to say a word as to what I have found out in regard to the different spellings of our family name. In almost every book that I have examined touching our family history, whether it was Burke's Baronetries, or Mr. Laurie's pamphlet, or in the old French book I found in the British Museum, the name is variously spelled; and sometimes the name of the son is spelled differently from the name of the father. It is spelled: Terral, Tyrell, Tyrrel, Tyrrell, Terrell, Terrill, Tirrell, etc. In all of these authorities, however, the statement is made that it is the same name, and in England the name is universally pronounced, no matter how it is spelled, as though it were spelled Tyrrell. This is the modern spelling in England of the family name. While I was the American Minister at Brussels, (1833-1838), my British colleague was Lord Vivian, a nobleman of most distinguished ancestry in England. Lord Vivian always called me Mr. "Tyrrell". On my explaining to him one day that my name was spelled Terrell, and was pronounced as we usually pronounce that name in America, he replied: "Your family is one of the oldest County families in England and the name is spelled in English history in various ways, but it is always pronounced as though it were spelled 'Tyrrell'; and in England, even if your name should be spelled 'Terrell', it would be pronounced 'Tyrrell'". I was called Mr. Tyrrell by the officers and attendants about the British Museum, although they had my card in hand with my name spelled "Terrell." The French archivist, who wrote the old French history of the family hereinbefore referred to, states that the name is spelled in all these different ways. This same fact will also be noted in the early land entries at Richmond, Va., where the name is thus variously spelled.

As I have above mentioned, in some pamphlets touching the genealogy of the Terrell family, recently published by some of its members in Virginia, the statement is made that the first Terrell ancestor in Virginia was a son or grandson of Sir Timothy Tyrrell of Oakley in Bucks and they point to the many "Timothy's" in the generations in Virginia. In Burke's work on Extinct Baronetries, hereinbefore referred to, he gives in a foot note on page 338 an apparently full list of the children of both of the Sir Timothy Tyrrells; and while Burke is not always reliable, when it comes to very ancient matter yet in view of this being somewhat recent history, I am inclined to think his list may be relied upon. According to this statement, Sir Timothy Tyrrell 1. of Oakley was the son of Sir Edward Tyrrell of Thornton, and a descendant of the Tyrrells of Heron, and was born about the year 1590. Sir Timothy 1. was Master of the Buckhounds to King Charles 1. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Wingamill, Knight, of Sidmanton in Hampshire, and had the following issue: Sir Timothy II., his heir; William, killed in the Civil wars at Chester in 1644; Henry, a ranger of Whaddon Chase in Bucks, who married a Miss Thompson and had two daughters; Charles died unmarried in 1694; and three younger daughters. The eldest son, Sir Timothy Tyrrell II., of Oakley, in Bucks, and of Shotover in the County of Oxford, was of the Privy Chamber to King Charles 1. He was a Colonel in the Royal Army, Governor of Carliffe and General of the Ordnance. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Mr. James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, and had issue as follows: James, his heir, born in 1642; Charles died unmarried in Ireland; John, Captain of a Man-of-war, died in 1692; Usher settled in Jamaica, and married a daughter of Van Tromp, the Dutch Admiral; and five younger daughters. The eldest son, James Tyrrell, Esq., of Oakley, was the distinguished historian referred to in the old French book hereinbefore cited, as a descendant of the family of Tyrrell de Poix, and as having written a general history of England in five volumes, etc. The historian, James Tyrrell, left a son and heir, James Tyrrell, Esq., of Shotover, M.P., and a Lieutenant General in the Army. This General Tyrrell evidently left no heirs as he devised the estate at Shotover to a family by the name of Schutz, in whose

possession it still remains. I do not see where any of these descendants of Sir Timothy I. could have immigrated to Virginia unless it was a son of John or Usher, and for this latter supposition there is no evidence whatever. From careful notes made by my cousin, Col. Lynch M. Terrell, of Atlanta, G. A., as to the first Terrells who came to Virginia, it is shown that several came from the West Indies; and that these Terrells who were in the West Indies early in the seventeenth century had generally sailed there from Gravesend, at the mouth of the Thames. This port on the Thames was only a few miles from Langham, Millercay, Ramsey Terrells, Seraham House, Springfield, Thornton, Heron Hall, and other points in Essex County where the Tyrrells and Terrells lived and flourished in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Therefore, I firmly believe that it will ultimately be shown conclusively that our Virginia ancestor came from some one of these branches in Essex County, through a younger son, who did not inherit under primogeniture laws, landed possessions or titles, and who therefore sought a new home in America. This Virginia ancestor came to this country some time between 1640 and 1680, during which period a number of Tyrrells and Terrells arrived in Virginia and took up large quantities of land, as shown by the register of lands at Richmond, Virginia.

The coat of arms referred to at the beginning of these notes was used exclusively by the family of Tyrrell de Foix in Picardy and is still the arms of the Neailles-Mouchy family in France. The swords on it, with crosses recrossed, were evidently symbolic of the fact that the prominent members of the family in Picardy had taken distinguished parts in the Crusades. This coat of arms does not seem to have ever been used by the branch established in England under High Tyrrell. It would seem that early in the thirteenth century the English coat of arms, having "two tigers regardant, as supporters, with the arms in silver within a bordure engrailed, gules, two chevrons, azure; with the motto, "Sans Crainte," and with a crest of a peacock's tail issuing from the mouth of a boar's head, couped, erect," was adopted by the Tyrrells in Essex County, and that this has remained ever since in all branches of the family as the ancient heraldic arms and crest of the Tyrrells.

I have decided to put in printed form the foregoing notes in order that the descendants of the old Terrell family in Virginia may learn something definite and reliable as to the early history of their Norman progenitors. Furthermore, I hope that this little pamphlet, coming into the possession of various members of the family still living in the old mother state of Virginia, may lead to further interest being taken in the early history of the family in this country, and that as a result of this and from consequent examination of old Bibles, family letters and manuscripts, exact information may be finally obtained as to just what branch of the old Essex County family the first Virginia ancestor came from.

Much valuable information as to the English branches of the family may be found in Burke's "Extinct & Dormant Baronetcies," a book easily found in old book stores in England and possibly in some of the old books shops of London and New York. Pages 536, 537, 538 and 539 in that book are devoted to the lineage of the Terrell family, from its first establishment in England down to a late period in the Eighteenth Century. Burke remarks: "The family of Tyrrell is one of great note and antiquity and for more than six hundred years, its chief, in a direct line, enjoyed the honor of Knighthood." As I have before shown in these notes, Burke is in error in stating that Sir Walter Tyrrell ever lived in England; and he is further in error in giving the first five or six generations from Sir Walter Tyrrell down to Sir Edward Tyrrell, who married a Suffolk heiress by the name of Kaud Burgate. Burke, however, does give a pretty carefully prepared list of the line of descent from Sir Hugh Tyrrell of Essex living in the time of Edward III. He does not always give the names of all the children born in the successive generations, but does give the oldest son who inherited the lands

and titles. To my mind, it is quite evident that this Sir Hugh Tyrrell, who was Governor of Carisbrooke Castle in 1378, was a lineal descendant, probably a great grandson, of the Sir Hugh Tyrrell, son of the Prince de Poix, who came over from Picardy in the year 1200 and established himself on the family lands in Essex County. I am quite confident that a further investigation in the great British Museum Library would enable one to fill the gap between this Norman ancestor and the Sir Hugh of the time of Edward III.

All along through the pages of English history from the thirteenth century down, the members of the family have been distinguished for patriotic and conspicuous service to their Country. Sir John Tyrrell fought with the Black Prince in 1355 at the battle of Poitiers. Reference has already been made to the presence of old Sir John Tyrrell, High Sheriff of Essex, at the battle of Agincourt in 1415 with Henry 5. Sir William Tyrrell was killed at the battle of Barnet in 1471, fighting desperately at the side of Warwick, the King Maker; (see Edgar's wars of the roses, page 245). Another Sir William Tyrrell was executed as a Lancastrian in 1461; (see Hume's England, volume 3, page 223.) The only member of the family that I have been able to learn of, in these earlier days in English history, who seems to have disgraced the family, was Sir James Tyrrell, who was a supporter of Richard III. and has been charged with having caused the murder of the two sons of Edward 4 in the Tower of London, at the behest of his Sovereign. This Sir James was a son of Sir William Tyrrell of Gipping in Suffolk, who was a descendant of the Tyrrells of Heron. During the great Civil war in England between Parliament and Charles I., many members of the family were distinguished for loyal services both in the Royal and Parliamentary armies. Notably among them was Sir John Tyrrell, whose wife was Martha, daughter of Sir Laurence Washington of Ilts, who was of the same family as the illustrious George Washington. These are the "Sir John" and "Dame Martha" hereinbefore referred to as being buried in Tyrrell Chapel. Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Judge of the Common Pleas, was one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal to Oliver Cromwell. Sir John Tyssen Tyrrell, of Boreham House, near Chelmsford in Essex, a descendant of Sir Thomas Tyrrell of Heron, died about 1893. He was a Colonel of West Essex Militia, and an M.P. 1832-57. There is a tablet in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Sir Richard Tyrrell, who was a distinguished Admiral in the naval service of England in the eighteenth century. All the evidence points to the fact that the family was what is known in England as an old County family, the members of which were always prompt to go to the front when duty called.

The position of High Sheriff of Essex County, which in England is a position of great note and dignity, was held for many years by different members of the family. Old Sir John who fought at Agincourt, was repeatedly elected speaker of the House of Commons in the fifteenth century. Sir Timothy Tyrrell of Oakley, in Bucks, who was a descendant of the Tyrrells of Heron in Essex, held many high civil positions under Charles I.; and his son, Sir Timothy, was Governor of Cardiff Castle and a General of Ordnance, and was famous for his princely hospitality at his beautiful country place of Botover, some six miles from the city of Oxford. Everyone who is descended from this old historic family may feel very proud of the fact that it was a representative of good Norman-English stock; and that in the various positions which its members occupied in the Civil and Military history of their Country, they generally uniformly conferred high credit upon the family.

In concluding these notes, I desire to give my own descent from my Virginia ancestors, in order that my kinsmen in the old mother state, who may happen to see this pamphlet may know where I come in. I have been a resident of San Antonio, Texas, for thirty years, and I am a native of the State of Indiana. My father was Williamson Terrell, who was born in Clark county, Kentucky, June 12, 1805;

my mother was Martha Jarrell, who was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1803. She was the daughter of James Jarrell and Rachel Powell, his wife, who both came to Kentucky from Dover, Delaware. My father Williamson Terrell, was the son of Captain John Terrell, who distinguished himself in the early Indian Campaigns in the West under Harmer, St. Clair and Wayne, and who was present at Harmer's defeat and at Wayne's great victory over the Miami Indians at the battle of the Maumee Rapids, August 20, 1794. My grandfather, John Terrell, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, April 3, 1772, and moved to Kentucky with his father in 1797. My grandfather, John Terrell, married Abigail Allen, my grandmother, who was the daughter of Archibald Allen of Virginia, and who was the sister of Giffen Allen the famous Kentucky lawyer, who represented the Ashland district in Congress for ten years after Henry Clay had been sent to the Senate. My great grandfather was Henry Terrell, Henry Terrell II, as we call him, to distinguish him from my great, great grandfather, who was also named Henry. My great grandfather was born in Caroline county Virginia, March 29, 1735. My great grandmother was Mary Tyler, who was the daughter of Captain William Tyler, and who was born in Virginia in 1748. My great, great grandfather was Henry Terrell I, as we call him, who was a lawyer and a wealthy planter and lived near Golandsville, in Caroline county, but who was born in Hanover county, Virginia. He was somewhat proud of his family lineage and rather aristocratic in his ways and bearing. Henry Terrell I. was married twice; first, to Annie Chiles; and, secondly, to Sarah Woodson. My great grandfather, Henry Terrell II, was a son of the first marriage with Annie Chiles. My, great, great grandfather, Henry Terrell I., was a son of William Terrell, or Tyrrell, and Susanna, his wife. Susanna is said to have been a daughter of Earl Waters and to have come from England to New York City to marry her husband, accompanied by a retinue of servants and escorted by her husband's brother. Most of the members of the family seem to regard this William Terrell as our first Virginia ancestor, but I am inclined to think it may be that he was a son of the first Virginia ancestor and that his father came to Virginia either directly from Essex county, England, or indirectly after a short sojourn in the West Indies. My great, great grandfather, Henry Terrell I., was born in Hanover county, Virginia, in the early part of the eighteenth century, sometime probably between 1705 and 1710. Most of the immigration of the Terrell family to Virginia took place, according to the records in the land office at Richmond, Virginia, between the years 1637 and 1670. These Colonial records show the arrival of James Tyrrell in 1648; William Tyrrell in 1656; of William Tyrrell, Feb. 27, 1670; and of William Tyrrell, September 20, 1667. However, Richmond Terrell was a purchaser of land November 28, 1656. I have not interested myself in tracing down the branches of the American Terrells descended from our Virginia ancestor; others, notably, my cousins, the late Gen. W. H. E. Terrell of Indianapolis, and his brother, Col. L. E. Terrell of Atlanta, have most industriously and thoroughly done this during the past twenty years. I have only sought to investigate the early history of our Norman progenitors and our English forefathers and to assist, if possible, in tracing the direct connection of our first Virginia ancestor with the particular branch of Tyrrells of Heron, from which he undoubtedly came.

Not only do many traditions in the Terrell family indicate that this ancestor in Virginia came from the old Norman family settled in England, but it has also been learned in recent years that in a certain branch of the family living in Georgia there is still held as a valuable relic an old gold watch, said to have been brought to Virginia by William Terrell or Tyrrell, the first Virginia ancestor. This watch has engraved upon it the old coat of arms of the Tyrrells of Heron, namely, the two tigers regardant, with the motto, "Sans Crainte" and with the crest of the bear's head and the peacock's tail, etc. Moreover, there is in another branch of the family in Virginia an old ring with the same crest and motto engraved thereon. These all indicate the Essex County origin of the family; to my mind conclusively.

I sincerely trust that some of our Virginia kinsmen, who live close to these old records and who may possibly have access to old family manuscripts, letters or bibles, may yet be able to furnish more definite and accurate information as to the exact locality in England from which our first Virginia ancestor came, and also the date of his arrival in this country.

The descendants of this old Essex county family, thus transplanted to Virginia soil nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, have worthily maintained in America the sturdy and patriotic qualities characteristic of their stock in the mother country. As governors, judges and prominent officers in the civil administration of their state and nation, they have taken their full share of honors and credit. In the wars on the borders of Virginia in Colonial days; at Guilford Court House, King's Mountain and Yorktown in the Revolution; in the Indian campaigns in the West under Harmer, Wayne and Harrison; at Talladega, the Horseshoe Bend and New Orleans under the indomitable Jackson; at Shiloh, Perryville and Cold Harbor, and on many other desperate battlefields in the late Civil war, both in the Federal and Confederate armies, the American descendants of the old Norman family of Tyrrell de Poix have nobly sustained with their courage and blood the chivalric record established by their knightly forefathers at the siege of Acre in the Crusades, and at Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt.

EDWIN HOLLAND TERRELL (deceased)

"Lambermont,"

San Antonio, Texas,

March 18, 1907.

